The Pyongyang Times

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Comrade Kim Il Sung talking with the members of the Song and Dance Ensemble of the South Vietnam Liberation Army

Comrade Kim Il Sung

Receives SVLA Song and Dance Ensemble

Comrade Kim Il Sung received the visiting Song and Dance Ensemble of the South Vietnam Liberation Army on December 5.

Present on the occasion were Nguyen Xuan Hong, head, and members, of the Song and Dance Ensemble of the SVLA.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il Kim Gwang Hyop and Pak Sung Chul and other leading functionaries of the Party and government organs and public organisations were also present.

Also on hand were Va Ngoc Ho, Chief of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang, and Le Thiet Hung, D.R.V. Ambassador to Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade Kim Il Sung

Sees Performance of SVLA Song and Dance Ensemble

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw a performance of the Song and Dance Ensemble of the South Vietnam Liberation Army at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on December 5.

Appreciating the performance together with Comrade Premier were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Kim Gwang Hyop, Hong Myong Hi, Pak Sung Chul, Hoh Bong Hak, Ri Guk Jin, Choe Gwang, O Jin U and Jong Gyong Bok. Also present were Bak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chong-o Party, Baek Nam Un, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, directors of departments of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Soh Chok, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Bak Yong Shin, Minister of Culture, and other ministers of the Cabinet, generals of the Korean People's Army, and other responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs, public organisations and scientific, cultural, art and press organs, working people in the city and servicemen of the Korean People's Army.

Vu Ngoc Ho, Chief of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, and Le Thiet Hung, D.R.V. Ambassador to Korea, were also in the audience.

In the performance, which opened with the chorus "Song of South Vietnam Liberation," the artistes of the SVLA put on stage colorful numbers overflowing with the warm love for the motherland, indomitable militant mettle and revolutionary optimism of the heroic South Vietnamese people who, firmly united under the banner of the National Front for Liberation, are waging a life-and-death struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify the motherland.

The audience warmly acclaimed them when they sang well in Korean the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" which the Korean people sing with fondness, expressing their boundless reverence for, fidelity to and trust in Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed commander of the Korean people, and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement and the song "Mother of Korea," a paean to Comrade Kim Il Sung's mother.

The audience were deeply impressed and carried away by a group dance portraying the valiant features of the South Vietnamese women guerrillas beating

(Continued on Page 2)

Premier Kim Il Sung Cables President of People's Republic of South Yemen

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on December 5 the following telegram of greetings to Qahtan Ashaabi, President of the People's Republic of South Yemen, on the occasion of its independence.

I offer, in the name of the Korean people, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in my own, my warm congratulations to Your Excellency, to your Government and to the people of South Yemen on the independence achieved by the people of South Yemen from the colonial rule of the British imperialists through a long arduous struggle and inform you that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has decided to recognize the People's Republic of South Yemen.

The founding of the People's Republic of South Yemen constitutes a great encouragement to the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the Asian and African peoples and another heavy blow to the American and British imperialists.

Convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop in conformity with the common interests of our two peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism, I sincerely wish the people of South Yemen new successes in their struggle after independence for liquidating the consequences of the colonial rule.

TELEGRAM

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., received a telegram on November 30 from Comrade Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Comrade Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet; and Comrade Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. In reply to their telegram of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

After the performance Comrade Kim Il Sung mounted the stage to congratulate the artistes of the South Vietnam Liberation Army on their successful performance

Korean People's Successes Scored Under Wise Leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung

U.A.R. Paper Notes

U.A.R. paper **Al Gumhuriya** recently carried impressions of Korea by Tahir Abdel Hakim in four instalments under the caption "Comrades-In-Arms in the East," according to a report from Cairo.

Referring to the proud achievements the Korean people have made in socialist construction under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, the author wrote:

The achievements of the Korean people are such that one should take them, if it were possible, and make a round of the world, displaying them. Indeed, the people of this country have made astonishing accomplishments.

Pointing out that the Korean people have built up a powerful national economy relying on their own efforts, the author referred in detail to the fact that the Korean people are unswervingly upholding the principle of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-reliant defence in national defence.

Writing about the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, he stressed: No machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets can dampen the aspiration of the South Korean people for reunification.

The author contrasted reality in the northern part of the country to the wretched plight of South Korea, and he continued:

Construction is being energetically pushed ahead in the northern part of Korea along the line of carrying on construction today even though a war should break out tomorrow.

South Korea, however, has been completely converted into a military base of the United States.

Scorning the U.S. soldiers he saw in Panmunjom, the author further wrote:

The U.S. troops are obstructing any contact between the North and South Koreans. Because if the South Koreans are allowed to meet the North Koreans, they will come to think deeply about their life and Americans who—are playing the masters and about the colonial rule and the U.S. imperialists' exploitation of the South Korean people.

This gives one the impression that South Korea is a huge prison and the sentry posts of U.S. troops remind one of those guarding the prison.

In the last part of the impressions he wrote about the arduous struggle for the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the guiding force of the Korean people and the General Staff of the Korean revolution, which has led our people to victory.

Pointing particularly to the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the author emphasized:

Premier Kim Il Sung personally founded the anti-Japanese guerrillas in 1932 with progressive workers, peasants and youths.

The guerrillas liberated a number of areas and established strong guerrilla bases.

Premier Kim Il Sung organised the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by integrating guerrillas under a single military system in 1934 and fought for the restoration of the motherland and the liberation of workers, peasants and other toiling people. Korea was eventually liberated in 1945.

Pointing out that the Workers' Party of Korea was founded with the Korean Communists steeled in the fifteen-year long armed struggle as its backbone, the author wrote that "the Workers' Party of Korea is a political organisation, like the heart, in economic, political, cultural, military and all other fields."

Touching upon the superiority of the Korean People's Army and the role of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, he noted that the Korean people are fully ready to counter any aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

(KCNA)

Korean People's Brilliant Successes Are Unthinkable Apart from Name of Premier Kim Il Sung, Outstanding Leader of Revolution

Iraqi Paper Says

The November 20 issue of Iraqi paper **Al Saab** carried an article entitled "Socialist Construction in Korea" together with the portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, introducing the successes registered by the Korean people, according to a report from Bagdad.

The paper stressed: The brilliant successes scored by the Korean people in the building of socialist economy are unthinkable apart from the name of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

Writing that after the Korean people won victory in the three-year long Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialists' aggression, Premier Kim Il Sung mapped out the basic line of postwar economic construction for rehabilitating the national economy destroyed by the U.S. imperialists, the paper quoted the following words of Premier Kim Il Sung: "In the postwar economic construction we must follow the line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture. This alone will enable us to consolidate the economic foundations of our country and improve the people's living conditions in a short period of time." This line worked out entirely from the stand of independence and *Juche* illumined the road the Korean people should follow in building a rich and prosperous socialist power and greatly expedited revolution and construction in Korea, pointed out the paper.

It emphasized: The Korean people, by carrying through this basic line of socialist economic construction put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, have converted their country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state in a brief span of time and fortified the eastern outpost of socialism into an impregnable fortress.

The paper went on: All the successes made by the Korean people in socialist economic construction in the past fourteen years following the war clearly testify to the great vitality and correctness of the line of socialist economic construction put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung. It was only thanks to the basic line of postwar economic construction put forth with revolutionary insight by Premier Kim Il Sung, an outstanding leader of revolution, that the Korean people could successfully carry out socialist construction along the correct road in the shortest span of time under the difficult condition in which they had undergone a war and everything was destroyed.

Saying that today the Korean people have risen up in the struggle for implementing the line of carrying on economic construction and defence buildup in parallel put forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, the paper stressed: This line is a new, creative and revolutionary line reflecting the revolutionary stand of the Korean people for building socialism better and faster under the condition in which the U.S. imperialists are intensifying the manoeuvres for a new war in Korea and for meeting the great event of the country's reunification with full preparations.

In conclusion, the paper expressed the conviction that the Korean people would, as in the past, fulfil with success the duty they assumed before revolution by carrying through with credit the line put forth by the Party and the Leader.

(KCNA)

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG SEES PERFORMANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

the U.S. imperialist aggressors while carrying on production, a group dance "Retreat Not an Inch" giving a vivid depiction of the struggle of the South Vietnamese people defending their native land to the last by waging an unyielding struggle against the brutal scorched-earth operation and "strategic hamlet" policy of the U.S. imperialists, soprano "Your Voice Will Ring Forever" eulogizing the unbreakable fighting spirit of hero Nguyen Van Troi and harp solo "For South Vietnam" singing of the warm brotherly feelings of the North Vietnamese people toward the South Vietnamese people and the unshakable determination and confidence of the Vietnamese people to accomplish the cause of national liberation and country reunification.

The performance was permeated from beginning to end with revolutionary stamina and warm feelings of friendship of the Vietnamese people for the Korean people.

After the performance Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with Comrades Choi Yong Kon, Kim Il and Kim Gwang Hyop, mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artistes of the South Vietnam Liberation Army, congratulating them on their successful performance, and posed for a photograph with them.

Upholding the Leader's Call

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO WORKERS, TECHNICIANS AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES OF PYONGYANG ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE PLANT

A few days ago a meeting was held at the club of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant to convey a congratulatory message from Premier Kim Il Sung to the workers, technicians and office employees there.

Faces of all the attendants beamed with the boundless benefit and the greatest pride in receiving the congratulatory message from the Leader.

Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out in his congratulatory message that he received with joy a letter from the employees of this plant, a letter in which they had informed him of the pre-schedule fulfilment of their national economic plan for this year and evinced their resolve to overfulfil their plan for next year. He warmly congratulated the workers, technicians and office employees of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant who, taking to heart the resolutions of the Party Conference and displaying high creative enthusiasm in their endeavours for implementing the Party's line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, had splendidly fulfilled their national economic plan for this year.

Comrade Premier pointed to the fact that this plant has normalised production and raised quality in production and the repair of the rolling stock.

He said that, as they resolved at the beginning of the year, they have turned out the "Red Flag" electric locomotives over the state plan by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and unfolding a mass movement for producing more with existing equipment, materials and labour force and overfulfilled their plan for this year, thereby greatly contributing to the promotion of socialist construction in the country and the increase of the defence power.

Premier Kim Il Sung expressed his satisfaction over the determination of the employees of this plant to fulfil their national economic plan for next year ahead of the set time as they have admirably overfulfilled the plan for this year and pointed out that all the achievements they have attained and their determination are a manifestation of the revolutionary mettle of the Korean working class that is advancing with a lightening speed, bringing about a new, great revolutionary upsurge under the wise leadership of our Party and an expression of the revolutionary spirit and boundless fidelity to the Party of the Red transport workers who fulfil at all costs any revolutionary task assigned to them by the Party, going through fire and water.

Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out that we are now confronted with the glorious and important tasks—to further fortify our revolutionary base into a paradise for the people to live in and into an impregnable fortress by expediting socialist construction and strengthening the defence power and to accomplish the South Korean revolution and reunify the country by supporting and encouraging the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people. Then he said that in order to bring earlier the final victory of the Korean revolution, we should continue to implement the Party's line of building the economy and defences in parallel.

He referred then to the position the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant holds in the endeavours to carry out the Party's line of electrifying the railways of the country and to the concrete tasks this plant should fulfil.

Overwhelmed with boundless devotion at receiving the congratulatory message, the attendants of the meeting shouted at the top of their voices: "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

Liner Bak Ree Nam, smelter Hoh Chun Sok and director of the plant Bak Su Bo'm took the floor. Saying that in the congratulatory message Comrade Premier highly praised them though they have done only what they should do, they unanimously stressed that this message is a manifestation of another profound solicitude for and great trust in them and made firm determination to add lustre to their honour of today by carrying through to the end the tasks set forth in his message.

They resolved to carry out at more than 120 per cent their plan for this year including that for increased production by relying on the assets they have already prepared, and to produce next year various kinds of rolling stock whose output will be over 1.5 times higher than this year.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERRILLAS

CHECHANGTZE OVERCAME DEATH

Baek Hak Rim

The path of revolution is a thorny one. It is not plain sailing.

For the progress of revolution, a death-defying struggle must be waged against the enemy; hunger, cold and economic difficulties must be overcome; and all the vicious and heinous subversive activities of the enemy must be smashed.

We can win victory in revolution only by fighting and plowing waves of serious difficulties and stern ordeals that are rolling in upon us in succession.

How many twists and turns we had gone through before we reached radiant today!

One does not forget an arduous period one has gone through in one's life.

Whenever I think of my present happiness, I look back on those days of arduous struggle and life in Chechangtze.

For the inhabitants of Chechangtze who, with a firm conviction of victory of the revolution, fought like a phoenix in defiance of the miseries and hunger caused by the enemy, life itself was a death-defying struggle against the enemy.

The guerrilla base area of Chechangtze in Antu county was an out-of-the-way place surrounded by thick primeval forests of Mt. Baekdu. Its geographical position was disadvantageous for the enemy to carry out "punitive operations," but comparatively favourable for our guerrilla unit to defend it.

The Chechangtze base area was set up in early 1935, much later than other guerrilla base areas in eastern Manchuria. This new base area was set up by those who had come from other areas to escape the frantic murderous atrocities of the "punitive force" of the enemy. These people who had been in the grip of hunger had gone through a sanguinary struggle under the condition in which the Japanese imperialist army and police had intensified the "punitive operations" against the base area and tightened the siege of it. There were living in it many revolutionary masses who had come from the guerrilla base areas in Holung and Yenchi. They already had gone through severe difficulties in those areas.

They set up homes in the new settlement. Offices of the people's revolutionary government, a school, a hospital, barracks and log cottages of the population went up in the valleys.

I was a member of the anti-Japanese self-defence corps organized there in those days.

Members of the anti-Japanese self-defence corps, whose mission it was to defend the base area with arms, every day fulfilled guard duty and conducted military drill and political study.

Our world free from the enemy! Indeed, we were invigorated and the life was worth living. Everyone was leading a life worth living and full of confidence.

The people's revolutionary government took measures which were permeated with deep love and concern for the people and brought us happiness.

All the inhabitants, women, the elderly and old people included, worked as masters of their destiny.

The people's revolutionary government shared joys and sorrows with the people and, doing everything it could for the welfare of the people, warmly embraced and helped them.

The sight of children with sparkling dark eyes writing down Korean letters one by one in their notebooks in the school built of logs, was a symbol of the greatest happiness of the inhabitants of Chechangtze. Yet, it was not easy for them to defend their happiness.

The inhabitants of Chechangtze had to fight fierce battles against the enemy who, blockading the base area, was running wild to capture it at all costs.

Under these conditions, it was very difficult to secure food, clothes and other necessaries. Blood had to be shed for one *hop* (150 grams) of grain.

The "punitive force" of the enemy grew wilder as the days went by. The population of Chechangtze, therefore, were not allowed to relax even for a moment their preparation for action and they had to lay down their lives, when necessary, to defend the base area.

More than one difficulty they had to overcome. Chechangtze in the thick forest was too lean a place.

Winter spelled greater difficulty than other seasons to the inhabitants who, going about in coarse cotton clothes all the year round, had nothing but their bare hands.

Grain, edible grass and salt were not available. Hunger began to reduce people to exhaustion or take a toll of human lives ruthlessly.

People carrying sickles and knives, big and small, with them and shivering with cold, went to mountains and barked pine trees as much as they could. They ate the bark to keep off hunger. Pine trees denuded of their bark increased from day to day and eventually the forest presented a wretched picture.

Meanwhile, some men and women, young and old, with frozen hands, dug up from under the thick layers of snow roots of withered grass, dried shoots of wild grapes and dried runners of potatoes. They cooked them without salt.

One would feel his gullet getting choked when swallowing down the food of this kind which made his gullet bleed. Even this sort of food was not enough for them to eat.

Not allowing themselves to sit idle in face of the plight, young people left the base area to secure food.

Members of our armed self-defence corps, too, went out to capture some amount of food from the enemy at the risk of their lives. The food thus obtained was far from satisfying the needs of the large population. When distributing food among the population, therefore, we shared it out on their palms with small spoons, just as a pharmaceutist does when preparing medicines. Indeed, a grain of food was as precious as gold.

Because of the lack of salt, our bodies began to swell, chaps appeared on the head and legs began to grow unsteady.

Days and months of indescribably terrible privations had passed. There was, however, not a single case of succumbing to the dire distress and making away with oneself. The harder the situation became, the stronger their hatred and revengeful thought against the Japanese imperialists grew. People rose up clenching their teeth to fight the enemy.

An old man from Holung county told his wife and children bed-ridden from hunger when he brought to them boiled pine bark:

"Get up! We can't allow ourselves to be confined to bed before we have wiped out the Japanese devils, can we? We should survive at all costs, even by eating earth. Now, get up!"

At these words his wife and children did get up from bed.

People encouraged and helped each other. Healthy ones secured food at all costs and distributed it to the inhabitants, calling on them at their houses. The inhabitants would greet each other when they met:

"Cheer up, Brother!"

"The guerrillas made another victorious raid on the enemy. Brace yourself up!"

"We must survive to kill more of the Japanese devils, mustn't we?"

Everybody knew too well that before he had taken hundred-fold, thousand-fold revenge on the enemy he should not die even if he fell into an unfathomable valley. This represented their consciousness of the struggle and future, their eagerness for revolution.

A few winter months seemed as long as a decade. At long last the cold was mitigated and the sunshine grew warm.

Migratory birds flying over Chechangtze and a warm breeze rustling plants brought happy news of the advent of spring. But the people were too weak to stand up to hail the spring they had impatiently waited for. They were confined to bed and saw the spring in with watery eyes.

The government distributed to the people some seed potatoes, maize, buckwheat and millet for sowing.

The inhabitants were the people who used to repeat sincerely the saying: "The peasant lays his head on seed grain when he dies." But some of the inhabitants, overwhelmed by hunger, ate the seed grain on the sly. It must have been that the weary, exhausted body was too frail to resist the temptation.

The functionaries of the organization of the revolution and the government were obliged to call on every inhabitant, persuading him not to eat the seed grain.

People shuffled along to the field for spring sowing, helping and pulling along each other. Some crawled their way to the field, for they were unable to stand on their feet. Struggling against difficulties, they turned up soil inch by inch and sowed seeds one by one.

But there happened an unexpected thing. When they went to the field on the following day, the sown field had all been turned up.

They had to sow again, only to find on the following day that the field was again turned up.

It turned out later that it was the work of the counter-revolutionaries who had wormed their way into the ranks. They wanted to spoil the farming and starve the people to death.

When going on an expedition, the guerrilla unit deposited no small amount of opium with them, to use it to protect the lives of the population. Nevertheless, they tried deliberately to starve the people to death, without taking it into their heads to sell the opium and buy food with the money from the sale.

The people, therefore, had to fight the unavoidable hunger and, at the same time, wage a sanguinary fight against the enemy who was lying concealed. In the end, the people emerged victorious from this arduous struggle.

The sown seeds germinated at last. The shoots apparently had sprung up from the seeds. Yet it might well be said that the shoots had sprouted from the sweat, blood and tears of the people.

More people perished from hunger as the days went by. Like a dreadful epidemic, hunger mercilessly took a heavy toll of human lives.

(To be Continued)

Comrade An Gil, Ardent Communist

On the Occasion of 20th Anniv. of His Death

December 13 this year marks the 20th anniversary of the day when Comrade An Gil, a faithful son of our Party and an ardent communist, ended his revolutionary career.

From the time he participated in the revolutionary struggle to the last moment he passed away, Comrade An Gil, as a faithful soldier of Comrade Kim Il Sung, fought, devoting his all, solely for the restoration of the motherland and for the Party and the revolution.

Born into the family of a poor peasant in Jang-an *dong*, Yudok Sub-county, Gyongwon County, North Hamgyong Province on February 24, 1907, Comrade An Gil was subjected to harsh exploitation by the Japanese imperialists and landlords from his early days. Things remained the same even after he moved to Hunchun County in Northeast China.

In those days anti-Japanese revolutionary ideas spread far and wide in Hunchun County and education based on anti-Japanese progressive ideas was being conducted even in the school he attended. These circumstances exerted deep influence upon Comrade An Gil. Thus, he joined in the revolutionary struggle against Japanese imperialism from the time he was at the Daesong Middle School in Ryongjong. And influenced by the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, he energetically carried on the work of extensively rallying workers and peasants around the anti-Japanese mass organisations such as the Anti-Japanese Association, Peasants' Association, Mutual Aid Association and Women's Association, which were set up and were active in various parts of Northeast China at that time.

Comrade An Gil joined the Communist Party in 1932. With an ardent wish for the restoration of the motherland, he joined the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit in 1933. Since then, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and as one of his most faithful soldiers, he fought bravely against Japanese imperialism for a long period. The anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung opened up a new era of revolution which brought about an epoch-making turn in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country. Taking to heart the great revolutionary ideas and the revolutionary lines of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade An Gil who had joined in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle fought undauntedly for the restoration of the country.

In the course of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade An Gil was reared as a communist of Korea and a revolutionary fighter firmly equipped with the revolutionary ideas and lines of Comrade Kim Il Sung and an able military commander and fine political worker with an outstanding organizing capacity and unusual resources.

Assuming the heavy responsibility as the chief of staff of the third district army, in 1939 he actively fought thoroughly to implement the great revolutionary ideas and the military strategic lines of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the guerrilla units and in all the areas where he worked, thereby building up his detachment into an invincible armed unit of the revolution immensely faithful to Comrade Commander, leading the people to think and act according to the ideas and intentions of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and contributing greatly to expanding and strengthening the network of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland and to making organizational and ideological preparations for founding the Party.

He tried hard to learn the military strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung and, on the basis of them, commanded his unit, turned it into an ever-victorious invincible unit, and dealt telling blows to the Japanese imperialist marauders. He ably commanded many battles including the battle at Erhtaokou in the early winter of 1935, the battle at Pushihuh in the autumn of 1938 and the offensive battle at the Erhmu county-seat at the end of October 1939 in which all of his men disguising themselves as Japanese soldiers fought victoriously, dealing heavy blows to the Japanese imperialists.

Following the country's liberation he actively struggled for the consolidation and development of the Party and put all his energies and soul into the training of political and military cadres as the first President of the Pyongyang Political and Military Academy. He performed great exploits in founding the Korean People's Army, the direct continuer of the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, working as chief of staff at the headquarters of the battalion for the training of the national security force from September 1946.

Indeed, the life of unyielding communist Comrade An Gil was run through with boundless loyalty to the Party and the Leader and was dedicated to the sacred revolutionary struggle for the freedom and independence of the country and the happiness of our people. All the communist traits characteristic of Comrade An Gil's whole life — immense loyalty to the Party and the Leader, indomitable revolutionary spirit, popular style of work, revolutionary comradeship and revolutionary optimism — serve our Party members and people as a paragon. He departed from life 20 years ago, but his exploits in struggle and his lofty character as a revolutionary will live for good in the hearts of our people.

Chongsan-ri, Land of Victory and Glory

Chongsan-ri of Gangso county where Premier Kim Il Sung created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is a place very dear to our people.

Once an unknown farm village, it was the first to win the honour of becoming a Chollima co-operative farm in our country.

Before it has turned from a hunger-stricken and downtrodden village before the country's liberation into a modern, socialist farm village good for the people to work and live in as it is today, Chongsan-ri has received the on-the-spot instruction of Premier Kim Il Sung on 38 occasions, has always enjoyed the warm solicitude and parental love of the Premier who shows deep concern for the early improvement of the living conditions of our farmers."

Comrade Mun Jong Suk, chairman of the management board of the Chongsan Co-operative Farm, says:

"When someone asks you to tell about the course the farmers of our country have travelled, send him to Chongsan-ri. At the unprecedented changes that have taken place in Chongsan-ri, he will come to see more convincingly Comrade Premier's great plan and deep concern for the early improvement of the living conditions of our farmers."

History of the Great Changes

As in all other farm villages of our country, in Chongsan-ri its population has always enjoyed the Leader's warm solicitude while on their way of advance to this day and in every aspect of their life.

Premier Kim Il Sung made his first visit to Chongsan-ri in the summer of 1947 when the farmers there, having reaped a good harvest after they became the masters of land thanks to the land reform enforced following the liberation and happy over the attainment of their long-cherished desire, were going ahead briskly with the farm work.

Premier Kim Il Sung studied in detail the life of the farmers after the land reform and asked them if they had ever taken it into their head to pull down the straw-thatched houses and build tile-roofed houses in their place and advised them to make their village a model one in our country.

At that time, the villagers who failed to grasp the profound meaning of his words said:

"Dear Premier! We are tilling our own land, and this is enough..."

Carried away with emotion, they could not go further.

In this unknown farm village, Premier Kim Il Sung discussed state affairs with the farmers and visualized the radiant tomorrow of our farm villages when our farmers would lead a happy life, living in tile-roofed houses, wearing silk clothes, eating rice and meat— Chongsan-ri of today.

Encouraged and greatly stirred by the prospects the Premier held out and burning with a resolve to translate into reality the Leader's great intention, people of Chongsan-ri did farming well every year.

Premier Kim Il Sung again visited the village in November 1954 when the farmers had done the first year's farming after they had organized themselves into a co-operative farm after having gone through a stern ordeal of war. On a threshing floor, his eyes were turned on a farmer, to whom he said in a low voice: "Your padded jacket has worn out..."

A while later, the Premier explained the situation in the country in the early postwar period and told him without reserve that it was a temporary difficulty we were experiencing and that we should overcome it.

The farmer replied, expressing what he was feeling then:

"Dear Premier! I don't mind it, because I know in what situation the country is. Our living condition will soon improve if we do our work well, just as you have told us. Don't worry about us too much, dear Premier..."

These simple words an ordinary farmer addressed to Comrade Premier represented the voice from the heart of our people who were determined to live following the Party and the Leader single-heartedly.

People of Chongsan-ri, like a sunflower turning to the sun, have since worked following Premier Kim Il Sung.

Farmers in Chongsan-ri vividly remember what took place in February 1960. At that time, Premier Kim Il Sung created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in the course of his personal guidance of Chongsan-ri in Gangso county. He disseminated them throughout the country and occasioned a great turn in the work of the Party and the state.

The period from 1958 to 1959 was a historic period of turn when radical changes took place in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country. Socialist transformation of the relations of production was completed in town and country, the productive forces developed at an immensely high rate, the scale of production exxanded and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses grew very high.

The new circumstances which had thus been created urgently required the establishment of a new system of work and the radical improvement of the method of work in conformity with them.

Premier Kim Il Sung gave the most scientific and clear answer to this matured demand in Chongsan-ri.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The essentials of the Chongsan-ri method are that the higher organ helps the lower, the superior assists his inferiors and always goes down to work places to have a good grasp of the actual conditions here and to find correct solutions to problems, and gives priority to political work, or work with people, in all activities to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks. This method is not only a powerful method of work enabling us to carry out the immediate revolutionary tasks successfully and substantially, but a powerful method of education that enhances the ideological and political levels and practical ability of the functionaries and revolutionizes the masses."

People of Chongsan-ri, tightly holding this powerful weapon given them by the Leader, firmly made up their minds to turn their village into a more prosperous one.

Chongsan-ri has effected a marked change in a little more than seven years since then. The material and technical foundations of agriculture have been reinforced, and the high level of ideology, consciousness and high technical and cultural standards of the farmers provide big assets for a new upsurge of agriculture.

On the Chongsan plain, where twinkling stars in the night sky would cause apprehension about a drought and floating clouds would cause a fear of a spell of rain, irrigation and drainage systems have been introduced for the farmers to reap a bumper harvest every year. The village has turned into one doing farming with modern machines: tractors and lorries are employed in ploughing fields and hauling goods.

The village has over 630 modern houses as well as well-furnished nurseries, kindergartens, clinics, stores and various service establishments.

People in Chongsan-ri are living happily in an enlightened socialist farm village, free from the burden and enjoying the benefits of free medical service and free education.

Out of Their Loyalty

Comrade Premier again visited Chongsan-ri in December last year, before a national conference of agricultural workers was convened.

He acquainted himself in detail with the farming by asking the farmers what variety of rice they had planted, what fertilizers they had applied in what amount and ways and how much the dressing of humus soil had proved effective. Then he set forth the task of introducing into agriculture achievements in science and technology.

That day, the electric light was on all night through at every house in Chongsan-ri. The farmers, out of loyalty to the Leader, set themselves new targets. A woman called Choe Byong Ok planned to do 200 more man-days of work than in the previous year while Comrade Pyo Chang Ho conceived ten kinds of extra work for the sub-workteam to undertake. Comrade Choe Il Un explored several ways and means of helping his neighbours. Comrade Kim Chi Man decided to take upon himself the repair of farm implements of his workteam.

Their plans and resolutions varied, yet they were for one and the same goal—to repay the debt of gratitude they owe to the Premier by building up their village in a better way and harvesting more grain.

The Ri Party Committee opened a debate on what they should do first to translate the Premier's great ideas into reality and, in order to give full scope to the inexhaustible wisdom of the masses, intensified the daily study of the teachings Premier Kim Il Sung had given them during his personal guidance.

One summer day this year, elderly man Ri Kyong Sim of workteam No. 11 in Chosan village was so stirred when studying the teachings Premier had given during his personal guidance that he was wide awake all night back at home. He opened the notebook in which he had recorded the Premier's teachings and was lost in deep thought.

He is a man who in the cursed society of the past did backbreaking drudgery putting down, a man who shed tears of immense gratitude to the Leader feeling the "Chollima" tractor on the evening of the day when the tractor, manufactured by the Korean working class under the socialist system, came to the Chongsan plain and turned up soil for the first time in the plain's history.

He raised his wife out of sleep and told her:

"The Premier who has freed us farmers once and for all from the exploitation and oppression, who has seen to it that houses are built at government expense and alloted to us free of charge and who built our grateful socialist system under which taxes have been abolished, is thinking of employing machines and chemicals which will sow seeds and weed fields in place of men. I'm casting about in my mind for the ways of repaying the debt of gratitude we owe to him."

Their conversation in a low voice in the dead of night awoke the children. That night the whole family, feeling an urge to do as much work as they could to repay the debt of gratitude they owed to the Leader, went out to the paddy field and weeded it by lamplight.

This is one of many such instances. All the people in Chongsan-ri, taking to heart the Premier's teachings, have been endeavouring to put them into practice.

A Harmonious Collective

People in Chongsan-ri regard the following words of Premier Kim Il Sung as the principle in their life:

"The Chollima workteam movement, as an intensified and developed form of the Chollima movement, has become not only a powerful impetus to the development of the national economy and an ideal form of mass economic management by the working people, but also constitutes an excellent medium of mass education for remoulding everybody into a person of a new, communist type. Our Chollima riders are not only innovators in production, but also able management personnel, expert organizers and real communist educators."

Choe Dae Ryol, a co-operative farmer, and his eldest, second and third daughters entered into emulation after Comrade Premier had given personal guidance to the village. They worked with their whole heart and all of them were awarded the Chollima badges on the same day. Later, his family, his wife, the fourth daughter, a son—a pupil—and he himself again entered into emulation. He has worked as a faithful master of the co-operative farm while revolutionizing the whole family.

Last summer when he was assigned for a duty to look after the water in paddy fields for days and nights away from his home to discharge his duty creditably. One night when he was sleeping in a pumping station, pattering of rain awoke him. He got up, went straight to the paddy fields and checked one by one sluices—there were many of them —for irrigating the fields. When he was working on the sluices which called for attention, his daughters and many other co-operative farmers also came to the fields to check the sluices.

Many stories can be told of the beautiful deeds of the members of the Chongsan-ri Co-operative Farm.

In workteam No. 4, a practice of the young helping the old, men assisting women and the muscular giving a helping hand to the frail developed and through a year every member of the workteam had been able to double the daily work quota on the average.

Under the slogan, "One for all and all for one," farmers in Chongsan-ri have energetically carried out the instruction Comrade Premier gave during his personal guidance and the tasks set forth in the **Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country.** In this course, 17 workteams including 11 crop farming workteams have won the title of Chollima workteam or the title of Double Chollima workteam. The farmers of Chongsan-ri were the first in our country to win the title of Chollima co-operative farm.

The unity of the Leader and the people has generated this great force which is the source of our people's victories and which will give a powerful impetus to our grand struggle.

Soh Gum Ja

With a sense of high honour of winning the title of Chollima Co-operative Farm, members of mechanization team, Chongsan Co-operative Farm, are out to undertake land readjustment project Photo by An Myong Sok

The faces of the members of the Chongsan Co-operative Farm are beaming with the boundless joy over winning the honour of first Chollima Co-operative Farm

The First to Win The Honour of Becoming Chollima Co-op Farm

The Chongsan Co-operative Farm, of Gangso County, South Pyongan Province, won the title of Chollima co-operative farm for the first time in our country. A grand ceremony for awarding the title of Chollima co-operative farm was held on the spot on December 5.

The members of the Chongsan Co-operative Farm who raised the first torch of Chollima workteam movement in the countryside with a sense of high honour of and pride in living at the Chongsan-ri village whose name is widely known to the world as a place where the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method were created, have made a big progress in their endeavours to implement the on-the-spot teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the **Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country** in past years.

The co-operative farmers here, single-heartedly and boundlessly faithful to the Party and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have been united into a close-knit Red communist collective who unconditionally carry through to the end the call of the Leader, helping and leading each other forward, under the slogan of "One for All, All for One," and their village has changed beyond recognition.

At the place of the ceremony for awarding the title of Chollima cooperative farm were seen slogans pledging their loyalty to the Party and the Leader. The portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, was respectfully hung on the front wall of the place of the ceremony. At the ceremony the President of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea on awarding the title of Chollima co-operative farm to the Chongsan Co-op Farm was read out and a banner of Chollima co-op farm was conferred upon the farm.

On the red ground of the banner of Chollima co-op farm were embroidered the following letters with gold thread:

"While giving definite priority to the ideological revolution, we must at the same time energetically promote the technical and cultural revolutions." (Kim Il Sung)

Bak Gyong Ju, Chairman of the South Pyong-an Provincial Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People, made a report at the meeting. He dwelt on the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung has visited the Chongsan village scores of times since the early days following the country's liberation, has shown constant concern for this village and illumined clearly the path the socialist countryside should follow.

And he reviewed the great achievements the co-op farmers here had made in their efforts to develop rural economy and accelerate their revolutionization and *working-class-ization* since 1963 when they, leading our countryside, rose in the Chollima workteam movement, upholding the February 1960 on-the-spot teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Mun Jong Suk, chairman of the management board of the Chongsan Co-op Farm, and many co-op farmers and workteam leaders spoke of the ceremony overflowing with the feeling of boundless reverence for the respected and beloved leader. The speakers were unanimous in expressing their resolve to bring about another great upsurge in the next year's farming to live up to the deep trust of the Party and the respected and beloved leader that have brought them honour and happiness of today and repay them for their great solicitude.

A message addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, was adopted at the ceremony amid the unanimous enthusiastic applause and loud cheers of the attendants.

At the meeting the co-op farmers adopted a resolution on further consolidating the position of our Party in the countryside and making another innovation in agricultural production and thus repaying the Party and the Leader for their great solicitude and deep trust by more thoroughly implementing the resolutions of the Party Conference, the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung at his meeting with the electorate of the Songrim Constituency on November 18, the **Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country** and the teachings given by the Leader during his guidance of Chongsan-ri.

In their resolution all the Chollima riders here stressed that they would become the reliable soldiers of Comrade Kim Il Sung who make their own flesh and blood of his teachings and the Party resolutions, and defend and implement them unconditionally, and think and act according to his revolutionary ideas.

They also expressed their determination constantly to revolutionize themselves by learning from the working class its organization, revolutionary spirit and militancy, foster more firmly the spirit of serving the interests of all the people and collectives and display communist virtues in their work and life.

The resolution also set out the task of increasing next year the average per-*jongbo* yield of paddy rice and dry-field crops to 5.6 tons and 4 tons respectively by energetically accelerating the technical revolution on their farm and doing the farm work on a more scientific and technical way as well as the targets for increasing the production of main agricultural produce as vegetables, meat and fruits.

The resolution stressed that to fulfil these tasks it was necessary vigorously to carry on the nature-remaking projects and bring about another advance in the chemicalization of agriculture and the introduction of comprehensive mechanization in farming. The resolution also pointed out that they should continue to carry out thoroughly the tasks of the cultural revolution in the countryside.

The resolution noted that all the Chollima workteams of the co-op farm should win the title of Double Chollima workteam and the co-op farm, that of Double Chollima co-op farm by further consolidating and developing the Chollima workteam movement.

All the Chollima riders participating in the ceremony were full of a firm determination vigorously to continue to move ahead along the only road of victory indicated by the Party and the Leader.

Our Literature and Art Efflorese and Develop under the Rays of the Party

Our literature and art extensively efflorese and develop because they are guided by the revolutionary aesthetic ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung who holds fast to *Juche* in ideological work and has creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist principles as regards literature and art in conformity with the realities of Korea and developed them, because they are guided by the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea with regard to literature and art which effloresced thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of guidance and the generalization of the experience.

Proceeding from the revolutionary realities in those days, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave guidance, seeing to it that the question of bringing the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism home to the masses by the medium of literature and art was closely combined with the question of toppling Japanese imperialism and achieving the Korean people's national and class liberation.

After liberation, our Party under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung rallied the patriotic-minded revolutionary literary and art workers, solidly built up a contingent of our literary and art workers by boldly training new figures among the working people who had become the masters of the country, showed every possible concern for the literary and art workers and gave them direct guidance. As a result, the contingent of our literary and art workers has grown into a great force.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Dear writers and artists! You have the glorious task of introducing to the whole world the heroic struggle of our people and acquainting posterity with it through your creative activities..."

"The art demanded by a heroic people naturally must be a heroic one, and the art demanded by a people who have entered the world arena must rise to the world level."

The line of our Party with regard to literature and art has a long historical root. Underlying it are the line Comrade Kim Il Sung adopted to guide the revolutionary literature and art in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's, the experience gained in the creation of revolutionary literature and art that effloresced thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of guidance and the generalization of the experience.

Upholding these teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our writers and artists, under a socialist system which enables them to give full scope to their creative talents, have always remained faithful soldiers of the Party and the Leader.

In consequence, many works excellent in ideological content and artistry have appeared and our art has won foreigners' praise as "golden art."

This rich crop of our literature and art has been harvested through a fierce struggle to oppose and reject the reactionary ideas in literature and art.

The Party and the Leader have consistently stressed that our literature and art should embody the communistic Party spirit and contemporaneity.

The important thing in the Party spirit is to arm the people with the only ideas of the Party and to make them revolutionary fighters who are boundlessly loyal to the call of the Leader and carry through to the end the Party policies. Adhering to this principle, our literature and art make it an important task to revolutionize and *working-class-ize* the entire people and inspire them to the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks at each stage.

Proceeding from this, the Party has at each stage of the development of history laid down a programmatic guiding principle as regards what our writers and artists should portray and how.

Under the leadership of the Party, in those days of peaceful construction following the liberation in 1945, our writers and artists paid prime attention to the portrayal of the democratic reforms and the historic events in building a country, and produced novel "Land," feature film "My Native Place," music for chorus "The Aimrok River" and many other successful works.

When the Patriotic War of Liberation broke out in 1950, our writers and artists took up arms and marched side by side with the People's Army men. They gave an excellent description of the mass heroism displayed by the soldiers of the People's Army and the people in their fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors on the front and in the rear. In this course, poem "Korea Fights," story "An Island in Flames," song "The Road to Decisive Battle" and many other militant works were created to inspire the people to the victory in the war.

Bak Hung Byong

(To be Continued)

Korean Nationals in Japan Learn from Marshal Kim Il Sung

The functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and other compatriots in Japan, though living in an alien land far away from their homeland, are filled with the determination to arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, so as to think and act according to his intentions and advance along the path indicated by him without the slightest vacillation in all adversities.

A teacher of a Korean primary school in Chohoku, Osaka, said: "...The lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea are an embodiment of the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

"The teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung are also guide-lines that enable us living abroad correctly to solve all problems arising in our, life and work. So we must all study his teachings hard."

The Korean nationals in Japan are well aware from their experience in practical life and work that the well-advised teachings of the Leader represent programmatic guide-lines and a beacon in the revolution and construction in the homeland as well as in their life and activities and in the patriotic work of the GAKRJ.

The GAKRJ is convinced that for the Korean nationals in Japan to remain faithful single-heartedly to the motherland always following the line of the D.P.R.K., under the complicated circumstances of an alien land where the subversive, intriguing activities of imperialism and its lackeys and the bourgeois reactionary ideologies are predominant, it is essential for them clearly to know the path they should follow together with the entire people in the homeland and only by so doing can they find correct solution to all the problems arising in their life and in carrying out their patriotic work. That is why the GAKRJ regards it as the first and foremost task for its patriotic work to study the works and teachings of the Leader and the revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It has become a lofty trait of the functionaries of the GAKRJ and other Korean compatriots in Japan to equip themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and to live and work in accordance with his teachings.

Kim Won Gyu, deputy head of the Hiraki Chapter No. 1 of the Nishinari Branch of the GAKRJ in Osaka pledged himself: "The way for us to repay the great solicitude shown us by the Leader is to remain single-heartedly loyal to him. To do so, we must, first of all, make a deep study of his teachings. I will study hard the 'Kim Il Sung's Selected Works' to make his ideas my own flesh and blood and think and act precisely according to them."

Along with this, he assiduously studied the report delivered by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the "Reminiscences of the Participants in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare" in combination with the patriotic work of the GAKRJ so that he came to have a deeper understanding of the sagacity of the Premier's leadership and became confident in his own work.

The teachers of Korean schools in Japan have systematically studied the works and teachings of the Leader, considering that they themselves should arm firmly with the ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung in order to bring up, as instructed by the Leader, all the pupils and students into ardent patriots who love their country fervently as befitting sons and daughters of the motherland and the Leader and who are developed in an all-round way.

In every residential quarter of our compatriots in Japan there are stories of how deeply they are studying the works of Marshal Kim Il Sung to equip themselves with his ideas and live and work just as he thinks.

All this is a manifestation of their determination to live and work for the sake of the socialist motherland under any difficult living conditions in a foreign land, cherishing the high honour of being full-fledged citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to do their utmost to be faithful to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, without wavering in any storm.

Functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan studying "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works"

No One Can Block the Way to Repatriation

At a time when the talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organisations to break the grave situation created before the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan are now in progress in Colombo, we mark the eighth anniversary of the arrival of the ships carrying the first groups of Korean nationals returning home from Japan.

During the period from December 16, 1959 when the first repatriation ships arrived in the port of Chongjin, receiving unanimous congratulations from the Korean and Japanese peoples as well as the people of the whole world, to October this year, over 88,000 Korean nationals in Japan returned to their homeland in 154 batches.

The returnees, who had suffered from hard toil for a long time, while subjected to ill-treatment and insult in the alien land, are now leading a happy life in the care of their homeland and are actively participating in socialist construction as proud masters of the country.

As is generally known, the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan is part of the work for clearing the historical crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people in the past. The Japanese government, therefore, bears the historical, legal and moral responsibility for ensuring this to the last.

The correctness of the present repatriation agreement stipulating for such responsibility has fully been confirmed by the repatriation operation conducted over the past eight years. As is specified in the agreement, the existing repatriation agreement must be renewed without amendment and the repatriation work be continued as long as there are those desirous of returning home.

By August last, more than 17,000 Korean nationals in Japan already applied for repatriation and the number of those who want to return to their homeland is on the increase. In view of this situation, the current repatriation agreement must be renewed as it is, as a matter of course and the repatriation operation be continued in accordance with this agreement. There is no reason or ground whatsoever to stop halfway the repatriation operation.

The reactionary Sato government of Japan, however, instigated by U.S. imperialism, adopted a "decision" on the unilateral abrogation of the present repatriation agreement for its political bargaining with the South Korean puppet clique, stopped business related to repatriation application and led to breakdown the Moscow talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organisations and is brutally suppressing the Korean nationals applying for repatriation. The reactionary Sato government even refused to entry into the port of Niigata of our repatriation ship in November last.

Owing to this, the repatriation work that lasted over the past eight years is now in a stalemate and the Korean nationals desirous of returning home have come to stand at the cross-roads of life and death.

As was already reported, at the talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organisations which have been in progress in Colombo since November 27 thanks to the sincere efforts made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the delegation of our side put forward a series of new, important turning-point measures to break the present deadlock and continue to ensure smooth proceeding of the repatriation operation.

The recent proposals put forth by our side are the reasonable measures which envisage the fair solution of the problems by taking into full account the stand the Japanese side itself expressed at the talks in Moscow.

The Japanese side, however, has not yet shown any definite attitude towards our proposals and is delaying the talks, bringing forth the so-called "measures for the treatment of repatriates after the termination of the agreement" and the "tentative measures."

The so-called "measures for the treatment" and the "tentative measures" are a perfidious intrigue to sabotage halfway the repatriation operation and a cunning plot to cover up its criminal being as the wrecker of the repatriation operation, by deceiving public opinion at home and abroad.

Besides, the reactionary Sato clique have recently fabricated the non-existent "case of a North Korean spy" and are trying to wreck the repatriation operation using this "case" as a pretext.

All the facts show clearly how cunningly the reactionary Sato government of Japan is scheming to sabotage the repatriation operation, a humanitarian work, for the purpose of political bargaining with the South Korean puppet clique at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

That the Korean nationals in Japan, putting an end to the cursed life in the alien land, return to their true motherland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea — is their sacred right no one can trespass upon.

At present the Korean nationals in Japan are entrusting their destinies entirely to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the Government of the Republic led by him and are eagerly wishing to return home as early as possible to lead a new hope-filled life.

No matter what machinations they may resort to, the Japanese authorities can never shirk their obligation to ensure the repatriation work of Korean nationals in Japan on their own responsibility to the last.

The Japanese side must accept without dealy the new, important turning-point measures proposed by our side and ensure smoothly and to the last the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan.

The Japanese side must bear in mind that should it persist in wrecking the repatriation operation it will never be able to escape the full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Our Just Proposals Must Be Accepted

Japanese Side Confinues to Delay Korea-Japan Red Cross Talks in Colombo

More than ten days have already gone since the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks on the question of repatriating Korean nationals in Japan were reopened in Colombo on November 27, as was reported in our previous issue, but no progress has yet been made owing to the insincere attitude of the Japanese side.

At the first-day session the delegation of our side put forward new, important turning-point measures in order to break the deadlock created in the way of the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan by the reactionary Sato government of Japan through their disruptive actions and to continue to ensure a smooth proceeding of the repatriation operation.

But the delegation of the Japanese side is delaying the talks, saying that it can not make comment on our proposals on its own authority because it has not yet received any message from its home government.

It put forward the unjust "measures for the treatment of repatriates after the termination of the agreement" of the Japanese government on November 30 and offered on December 3 to meet for reaching an agreement on its so-called "tentative measures" alone, as it was still studying our turning-point proposals.

The "tentative measures" put forward by the Japanese delegation at the December 5 session say that the Japanese side will send under the existing repatriation agreement the more than 17,000 Koreans who have already applied for repatriation but it will repatriate by July next year only "some 3,000 people who want to go home at an early date," the figure having been arbitrarily forged by the Japanese side. But the "measures" make no mention of the treatment of the remainder.

Originally 17,000 is a figure resulting from the Japanese authorities' illegal termination of the reception of applications for repatriation on August 12.

Even after the termination of the reception the number of Korean nationals in Japan desirous of returning home is on the increase. It is, therefore, essential and important in the repatriation work to take into consideration not only the question of those who have already applied but the treatment of those who will apply for repatriation in the future. The attitude the Japanese side has assumed up to this day makes it amply clear that it has come to the fore only with the measure for repatriating "some 3,000 Koreans who want to go home at an early date" as it argues, out of more than 17,000 Koreans who have already applied for repatriation.

Our side has already taken bold and great measures of reproachement for the successful progress of the talks and reaching an agreement between both sides. But the stand of the Japanese side shows no improvement on the attitude it took during the November talks.

The reactionary government of Japan is up to an intrigue to completely wreck the repatriation operation after repatriating only a part of the applicants for repatriation in an attempt to evade the condemnation of public opinion for its inhumane act of having unilaterally repudiated the existing repatriation agreement.

This intrigue prevents the talks from making any progress at all. The new, important turning-point measures put forward by our side proceeding from our warm compatriotic love and sincerity to deliver Korean nationals in Japan are fair ones acceptable to all.

The Japanese side should not put up any pretext or take any action of delaying the talks, but accept the just proposals of our side at once.

Last-ditch Frenzy of the Doomed

Heinous Moves of U.S. Imperialists and Pak Jung Hi Clique to Murder Patriots in S. Korea

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their lackeys, the villainous enemy of our people, are running amuck desperately to punish en masse the South Korean patriots who are opposing their barbarous fascist suppression and aspiring to the democratisation of South Korean society and the independent reunification of the country.

As was already reported, the Pak Jung Hi clique who had arrested and imprisoned many patriots and had been conducting murderous "trials" by cooking up the non-existent "case of a working group for communization of South Korea" committed on December 6 such a thrice-cursed crime as "demanding" for 34 patriotic persons capital and severe punishments including penal servitude for life.

The patriots whom the enemies are going to punish include many intellectuals kidnapped in West Germany, France and other places.

This criminal, heinous scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their stooges, is an open challenge to all the Korean people and the world's progressive public opinion that are strongly demanding the immediate release of the arrested South Korean patriots, and it is an unbearable act of infringing upon truth, democracy and human conscience.

As for the South Korean intellectuals, students and democratic personages for whom the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys "demanded" capital and severe punishments by arbitrarily trumping up the so-called "case of a working group for communisation of South Korea" and the like, they can never be targets of punishment.

They unanimously opposed the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique, demanded democracy and the improvement of the livelihood of the South Korean people and called for the independent reunification of the country.

This stems from the bitter experience in their life they themselves have directly gained in more than 20 years in South Korea under the occupation by U.S. imperialism and from the ardent patriotic aspiration which no one can thwart.

U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique, however, invented an absurd lie that their just assertion and patriotic activities were "connected with the North and were "dictated" by someone.

It is not difficult to understand what this is after. It is widely known that each time the struggle of the people surged up in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges strengthened their suppression and were in a frenzy to suppress and get rid of the patriotic struggle of the people, imposing upon them unreasonable "crimes" of every description. Drive for fascist suppression going on this time is no exception.

The workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and other sections of people in South Korea therefore further stepping up their struggle against the colonial policy of U.S. imperialism and the fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique and for the right to live and democratic rights. And their struggle is assuming a more active form.

In this they are drawing great strength from the socialist system established in the northern part of the Republic. All the achievements in the northern part of the Republic which is daily prospering and developing and in which all the century-old aspirations of our people are being materialised and the happy life of the people there are greatly inspiring their anti-U.S. patriotic struggle.

In particular, the South Korean people, looking up to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, are infinitely revering him. And, with the burning desire to live happily in a reunified country, they are fighting stubbornly for that day.

The ever-mounting anti-U.S. anti-fascist patriotic struggle of the South Korean people and the tremendous influence of the northern part of the Republic are telling on them like that of the sunshine are striking greater anxiety and fear into the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Under such circumstances, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are trying to suppress and wipe out the patriotic forces of South Korea by inventing pretexts and lies in order to maintain their fascist system of colonial rule and easily realise their criminal design for a new war.

No matter what fascist suppression they may resort to, the enemies cannot hamper the just struggle of the people. On the contrary, it will hasten their own doom.

Those who should be subjected to stern judgement by the people are none other than the traitorous clique of Pak Jung Hi who under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, are selling off the country and the nation, are imposing unbearable calamities and suffering upon the South Korean people and have been massacring numerous patriots.

The just struggle of the South Korean people enjoying the powerful support of the people in the northern part of the Republic and the progressive peoples the world over will certainly be crowned with victory and the historic cause of the reunification of the country will be accomplished within our generation.

Should U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Persist in Military Provocations,

They Will Never Evade Fatal Retaliatory Blow

At 258th MAC Meeting

The 258th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on December 1 at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting our side strongly protested to the enemy side and called it to account for the recent rash acts of military provocation committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors more viciously against our side on the sea and ground, to wreck the Korean Armistice and ignite another war of aggression in Korea.

According to the statement made by Major General Bak Jung Guk, Senior Member of our side, at the meeting, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are not only sending submarine chasers, escort craft, police boats and many other warships into the coastal waters of our side, but also infiltrating South Korean fishing boats, including a large number of espionage boats, into the coastal sea of our side in a planned way for hostile provocations and reconnaissance against our side.

The number of warships, espionage boats and fishing boats used for hostile acts, which the enemy infiltrated into the coastal waters of our side during the 25 days from November 7 to December 1, exceeds 2,200.

As our side declared time and again, it had no alternative but to detain the ships involved in the hostile acts, as a due self-defence step. It has been once again ascertained by the confession of the South Korean fishermen and spies of the enemy side detained by our side that the enemy is sending South Korean fishing boats in a planned way into the coastal waters of our side for the purpose of concealing its espionage acts, stressed Major General Bak Jung Guk.

Such acts, he emphasized, are plain proof that the enemy is persisting in dastardly and shameless acts of using South Korean fishermen for its odious hostile acts and is working extra hard to increase tension in the coastal waters of our side.

Then Major General Bak Jung Guk exposed and denounced the reckless military provocations committed ceaselessly by the U.S. imperialists against our side on the ground as well, and not only on the sea. He said that from November 6 to December 1 the enemy perpetrated the hostile acts of firing a total of more than 19,000 bullets into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone 84 times with heavy machine-guns and other automatic weapons.

While uninterruptedly committing such grave acts of military provocation menacing the Korean Armistice, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying by hook or by crook to weaken and paralyse the functions of the Military Armistice Commission and destroy it in the long run.

The enemy created a grave obstacle to the normal activities of the Military Armistice Commission by deliberately delaying for 15 days its meeting called by our side, doggedly refusing to turn up at the MAC meeting, under the fantastic pretext that it was "propaganda" to protest against grave military provocations committed by the U.S. imperialists and demand an end to such criminal acts.

All the facts, said Major General Bak Jung Guk, show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are becoming all the more malicious with each passing day in their military provocations for destroying the Korean Armistice and starting another war of aggression against our side.

Major General Bak Jung Guk strongly demanded the enemy side apologize to our side for the nefarious hostile acts it had committed almost every day against our side, severely punish the prime movers who organized and commanded such criminal acts and the criminals involved in them, take practical steps for preventing the recurrence of such criminal acts and guarantee against the repetition of reckless machinations for weakening and paralysing the functions of the Military Armistice Commission.

The Reactionary Sato Group

Must Give Up At Once Its Criminal Plot

to Slander the D.P.R.K. and Suppress the G.A.K.R.J.

U.D.F.F. ISSUES STATEMENT

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front issued a statement on December 2 in connection with the fact that the reactionary Sato government of Japan is recently hurling slanders and calumnies at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and kicking up a new vicious racket against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan by fabricating the so-called "case of a North Korean spy."

Pointing out that the reactionary government of Japan rigged up a "case" by alleging that Ri Jae Won, a Korean resident in Japan, sent so-called "secret documents on diplomatic relations" of Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through the repatriation boat and is launching a malicious smear campaign, palavering that Ri Jae Won is an "official" of the Korean Federation of Traders and Industrialists in Japan under the GAKRJ and twaddling about a "North Korean spy active behind the scene" and so forth, the statement said:

This is a pure frame-up and one more unpardonable challenge to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As was made clear by the GAKRJ and the Korean Federation of Traders and Industrialists in Japan, Ri Jae Won has nothing to do with organizations under the GAKRJ and has never had any connection with them.

Yet, the Japanese reactionaries cooked up such false "spy case" associating him with an organization under the GAKRJ. This is evidently designed to attain a foul political aim by using this as a pretext.

As is publicly known, the reactionary government of Japan is working ever more feverishly to realize its ambition for the reinvasion of Korea, joining in the implementation of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression.

Since they concluded the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the Sato clique of Japan have been ceaselessly scheming to realize their reinvasion of South Korea by using Korean nationals in Japan as instruments in their political bargaining, while pursuing intensifying a hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Today they are viciously trying to deprive the Korean nationals in Japan of their democratic, national rights and trample them underfoot, denying the Korean nationals in Japan the citizenship of the D.P.R.K., hampering the recognition of the Korean University and suppressing the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan by cooking up the reactionary "alien school system."

Especially, the Sato clique are manoeuvring by all means to completely wreck the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan which has been steadily conducted in the past eight years.

The fabrication of the preposterous "case of a North Korean spy" by the reactionary Sato group this time is reportedly connected with all these suppressive machinations against the Korean nationals in Japan and is a link in them.

Using this rigged-up "case" as a pretext, the Japanese reactionary government is trying to commit in a more blatant way the criminal act of wrecking the democratic organisations of Korean nationals in Japan and suppressing their democratic, national rights.

The Japanese reactionaries' connection of this "case" with the repatriation boat is nothing but a design to invent a pretext for "justifying" their criminal acts for sabotaging the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan and mislead the Japanese people and world public opinion.

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front decisively condemns this sinister, malicious scheme of the Sato reactionary government of Japan as intolerable hostile act against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

With no intrigue or machination can the Sato clique hoodwink the people or realise their dirty ambition, the statement pointed out, and it said:

The Japanese reactionary group should give up at once its plot to slander the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and suppress the GAKRJ and should ensure the Korean nationals in Japan the democratic, national rights in accordance with international law and international practice.

The foolish manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries to block the road of the Korean people who are vigorously marching forward, rallied firmly around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the resolute and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, will turn out to be an act digging their own graves.

Today the honest-minded people of Japan and the unbiased world public opinion express full support to the activities of the GAKRJ and the just struggle of Korean nationals in Japan for defending their democratic, national rights.

If the Sato clique shut their eyes at this and persist in the suppression of the GAKRJ and Korean nationals in Japan, they will be unable to escape stronger denunciation of the broad public circles of the world including the Japanese people.

30,000 odd South Korean Railway Workers Enter Labour Dispute for Better Living Conditions

Over 30,000 railway workers of South Korea entered labour dispute from December 2 demanding better living conditions, according to a press report from Seoul.

They had long demanded wage raise, but the puppet railway office authorities turned a deaf ear to their demands. Thus, representatives of railway workers held a meeting that day in Seoul and decided to enter labour dispute.

The workers declared that they would call a strike if the puppet railway authorities turn down their demand.

Heroic S. Vietnamese People Are Filled With Firm Conviction of Victory

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has recently issued a statement on deciding to order suspension of military attacks against the troops of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and of their puppets and satellites in the period before and after the New Year's Day.

This is an active measure reflecting the indestructible might and firm conviction of victory of the Liberation Army and people of South Vietnam who are winning one victory after another, firmly holding the initiative in the national-salvation war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Korean people who are giving every possible assistance to the anti-U.S. resistance of the fraternal Vietnamese people for national salvation, support the measure the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has taken on its own initiative in connection with the period before and after the New Year's Day.

The heroic Liberation Army and people of South Vietnam, under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, are now dealing crushing blows to the enemy everywhere and everyday, holding firmly the initiative in the fierce struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The successive blows the South Vietnam Liberation Army has been dealing to the U.S. imperialist aggressors since the beginning of the dry season including the recent great victory in Dacto foretell that the current dry season which has begun with the positive offensives of the South Vietnamese people will end again with the ruinous defeat of U.S. imperialism.

The ceasefire measure which the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has recently taken on its own initiative in connection with the period before and after the New Year's Day once again testifies to the high prestige of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the solely genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

It is entirely right that in its statement the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has appealed to the South Vietnam Liberation Army and people to make preparations for a continued and persevering struggle with high fighting spirit and iron determination. The more the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrate vicious acts of war and expand their aggressive war, the more it will hasten their own defeat.

The Vietnam question must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves in accordance with the four-point position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop immediately all the acts of war in Vietnam including the bombings of North Vietnam and go back to their den. This is not only the demand of the Vietnamese people but also the unanimous demand of all the people of the world including the Korean people. The struggle of the world's people supporting the Vietnamese people and opposing the U.S. imperialist aggressors will be developed in scope and strength.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"The peoples of the socialist, the newly-independent and the Asian, African and Latin-American countries and the peoples of all other nations of the world should make utmost efforts to expand the anti-U.S. united front, to assist the Vietnamese people in their resistance for national salvation, and to check by concerted action the U.S. imperialist aggression."

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, do everything in their power to support and encourage the just war of resistance of the fraternal Vietnamese people for national salvation.

The final victory is in store for the Vietnamese, people who are enjoying the unanimous support of the people the world over. U.S. imperialists take your blood-stained hands off Vietnam and quit it at once!

Warm Greetings to the People of S. Yemen

The People's Republic of South Yemen was proclaimed on November 30.

The people of South Yemen who had been waging a protracted arduous struggle against the occupation by British imperialism and its colonial domination won freedom and independence at last. An end was thus put to the curse of colonial rule by the British imperialists who, subjugating the South Yemeni people in the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula, had been engaged in harsh exploitation and plunder.

On the occasion of the founding of the People's Republic of South Yemen, Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, sent a telegram of greetings to Qahtan Ashaabi, President of the People's Republic of South Yemen.

Informing the South Yemeni President that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had decided to recognize the People's Republic of South Yemen, he stressed in his telegram:

"The founding of the People's Republic of South Yemen constitutes a great encouragement to the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the Asian and African peoples and another heavy blow to the American and British imperialists."

The disintegration of the colonial rule in South Yemen has shown once again that no intrigue and machination on the part of the U.S. and British imperialists can break the aspiration of the people for freedom and liberation.

The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism are not only trying frantically to suppress the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America but also scheming tenaciously to subordinate the newly independent nations again and tear them away from the anti-imperialist front. While resorting to violence openly, they are interfering in the internal affairs of the newly independent nations with "aid" as a bait, are bent on destructive and subversive activities and intriguing to set certain newly independent countries adrift towards the Right.

The people in South Yemen who have newly gained their independence are confronted with the difficult tasks to defend their national independence from such machinations of the imperialists including the U.S. imperialists, liquidate the aftermath of the colonial rule and build a new life.

We are convinced that the gallant people of South Yemen will fight to win still greater victories in their struggle for the defence and consolidation of the independence they have won and for the country's prosperity, as they waged a stubborn struggle against the British imperialists.

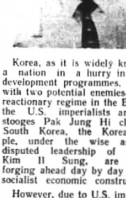
SVNFL DENOUNCES SCHEME OF S. KOREAN PUPPET CLIQUE TO SEND MORE PUPPET TROOPS TO SOUTH VIETNAM

The Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation recently issued a statement bitterly denouncing the South Korean puppet clique for deciding to send 15,000 more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency from Hanoi quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

Stating that the Pak Jung Hi clique are deliberately taking another step on the road of bloody crimes, involving themselves more and more in the massacre of the South Vietnamese people, the statement recalled that in the past few years the Pak Jung Hi clique had supplied their masters, the U.S. imperialists, with nearly 50,000 South Korean puppet troops, notwithstanding strong protests from the people in South Korea and in the world, and that these South Korean puppet troops, forced by the U.S. imperialist aggressors to become murderers, have applied a "kill all, burn all, destroy all" policy.

It voiced full support to the statement issued on November 27 by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea condemning the Pak Jung Hi clique for recently committing acts treacherous to the country by continuously driving South Korean youths to the shambles in South Vietnam on the orders of the U.S. imperialists.

In conclusion the statement reiterated the SVNFL's lenient policy towards those who desire to amend their ways, and called upon the South Korean puppet army soldiers brought to South Vietnam to come to the side of the people.



With My Eyes Across the Chollima

By WERE OLONDE

Korea, as it is widely known, is a nation in a hurry in all her development programmes. Flanked with two potential enemies—Sato's reactionary regime in the East and the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea, the Korean people, under the wise and undisputed leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, are rapidly forging ahead day by day in their socialist economic construction.

However, due to U.S. imperialist illegal occupation of the southern sector, the Korean people are forced to organise resistance and to carry on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

Everything in the country moves extraordinarily quickly. Within the last fourteen years of postwar reconstruction, Korea has caught up tremendously. The capital city of Pyongyang has considerably expanded as one of the finest modern cities in the Orient. Viewing the panorama of the city from the canopy of the imposing Children Palace, I could hardly believe that the modern Pyongyang is only fourteen years old and stands on the debris of Korean war which ended with a great victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

The U.S. imperialists under their usual atrocious military tenet of "kill everybody, destroy everything" had bombed the city as any other places all over the country to ashes when they launched an unprovoked attack in 1950.

The war of resistance that followed took the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices (15 countries) three years and the Korean people defeated the enemy and made the U.S. imperialist aggressors to ask for armistice.

After the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement at Panmunjom in July 1953, the U.S. imperialists said that the destruction inflicted on the northern part of Korea will take at least 100 years to repair.

Today the Korean people under the glorious leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea have cleared all the ruins and modern cities, buildings, dwelling apartments and gigantic factories have been built. Thus the war eye-sore debris which are still noticeable in some European countries as a result of the Second World War twenty-two years ago are no longer visible in Korea only after fourteen years of the armistice. This is a clear proof of the spirit of Chollima.

Words have all these achievements been possible after only a decade and a half? Wherever I visited, I was told that this has been possible due to untiring efforts and guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung. Everywhere I visited I was told that Premier Kim Il Sung had been there on several occasions and had given constant suggestions and instructions how the work should be carried out. Premier Kim Il Sung is a man of unmatched ability and wisdom.

Under his able and wise leadership, the people of Korea have achieved tremendous prosperity and will continue to advance rapidly.

Of course, the capitalist world has always painted the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with false slanders just as they have done with all socialist countries. They talk of economic mess in the northern part of Korea. This is not true. And when I say so I base my judgement purely on the facts available and also on what I have seen and studied myself.

The economy here is quite healthy. One thing is that everyone in the northern part of Korea has a job and is therefore sure of a happy living. A trade union chief told me that they have no problem of unemployment.

I visited the Children Palace and then several academic and professional institutions including Kim Il Sung University. Everywhere, I was welcomed by the students who are well fed and sufficiently clothed. All children born in Korea today and in future will be sure of free education up to any level. The country has already launched 9-year compulsory education system.

As a nation, naturally, Korea has her complex political problems which require immediate solution. The most significant need in Korea today is the question of reunification of the country.

In principle, the question of reunification has a unanimous approval of all 40 million Korean people including those living abroad. The only impediment is the U.S. imperialist illegal occupation of the South.

In order to solve this crisis, Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea have put forward many reasonable and feasible proposals. Here I wish to quote him from his letter to Mr. Yongsing Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington in which he wrote inter alia:

"If the South Korean authorities take an independent stand even today, waiving its policy of relying on outside forces, we may hold parley with them, too, in a neutral country or at any other place agreed upon. For this, the South Korean authorities should accept the following points:

1) To demand the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor army,

2) To stop the criminal action of dispatching troops to Vietnam and completely withdraw the "ROK troops" already sent there,

3) To abrogate the traitorous "ROK-Japan Treaty,"

4) To set free all the political "prisoners" and patriots who have been arrested and imprisoned on account of having fought for the cause of the country's reunification,

5) To put an end to fascist suppression, ensure democratic freedom in social and political life, including that of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and enable everybody to freely discuss the reunification of the country.

Working hard and being under the constant threat of intrusion, Korean people are successful in the difficult task of building their country along socialist lines. The concern of every Korean is the question of the reunification of their motherland which is a burning issue in the soul of every Korean.

Go ahead, we take off our hats in your support! You will win!

Were Olonde

(Were Olonde, General Secretary of the Union of Sugar-cane Workers of Kenya and General Secretary of the Preliminary Committee for the Kenyan Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, recently visited our country at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Asian and African Solidarity —Ed.)

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